





[Continued from fourth page.]

"For some days I could not recover from this scene. I fancied that Ernest's manner betrayed more of pity than of love. He was called away suddenly, and his daily letters formed my world, not one phrase, not one line, but made me feel his worth, and often did I ask myself how I could have gained the affection of such a noble heart? His absence had been caused by the return of a widowed cousin from India, who, with her baby, was shipwrecked off the Isle of Wight. No lives were lost, but the vessel sank, and every article of property went to the bottom; all Mrs. Murray's papers, her cashmere, her pearls, which were of great value, and which her straitened circumstances rendered doubly so, were engulfed. Ernest spoke constantly of his cousin, of the deep sorrows with which she had been visited, and of her noble and high-minded sentiments; he hoped, he said, that we should be friends—he was sure I must like her. At first I felt disposed to do so, but the reiteration of her good qualities awoke some of another became wormwood to my vanity, and I resolved on his return, which was daily expected, to show him by my manner that I was hurt by his warm commendations of his cousin. When he did return, the joy of again beholding him, drove, for a time, all other thoughts from my mind. But ere he had been with us long, his frequent mention of Mrs. Murray piqued me; and when he spoke of her, I either turned away, or hinted at some unworthy motive having, perhaps, prompted a line of conduct which he represented as perfect. One day he uttered something which my ill-disposed mind construed into a desire to hold his cousin up as an example to me, and this was an offence which neither my love nor my pride could tolerate. I spoke harshly and unguardedly. Ernest, who had not intended to offend, made no concession, and, but for my sister's interposition, we should have quarreled seriously. She, who was candid and true itself, could have no suspicion of the hidden deformities of my mind; and when she assured Ernest that it was my great affliction which rendered me so sensitive, she dreamed not that the besetting sin of my youth was again life within me. Her good offices dispersed the threatening storm—but from that hour I resolved once more to make trial of my power, and force Ernest to expiate his offence. What! should I, the reigning beauty, the flattered idol of a little world, his own betrothed one too, be told to take pattern by a Mrs. Murray—by a woman whose name had never been heard of—whose beauty had never formed the dream of poet or painter? Forbid it vanity! Forbid it coquetry! In vain a remembrance of the scene which followed on my former trial recurred. I would be guarded. I would not give him any real cause for umbrage, but once more I would see him harassed with doubt and jealousy.

"My sister—my noble sister, I dared not trust with my plan, and alone I could not execute it with effect. You, Harry, were selected as my innocent agent."

Captain Mortimer started—Lady Clara did not notice it, but continued—

"One morning, when all was prepared, I affected to have some business in the village, and requested Ernest to employ himself in my absence in answering a letter I had received from his cousin. 'I will send you the letter by Harry,' said I."

Lady Clara paused.

"Oh, I remember it all, now," exclaimed Harry; "it all becomes present before my sight. You gave me a letter to take into the library; you bid me, on some pretence, entice Lord Ernest to the window; you also desired me not to say you were in the house, but as soon as he opened the letter, to come softly and hold back the curtain in front of the window, that you might see him reading it. But dear Lady Clara—" and both her auditors rushed to her assistance—"you are ill—your hands are cold as marble. Oh! what have I said to affect you thus?"

"It was some moments ere Lady Clara could speak, but when sufficiently recovered to do so, she replied, 'you have only continued a relation my courage failed under.'"

"Do not distress yourself by adding another word," entreated both Captain Mortimer and Miss Dormer.

"Oh! yes," exclaimed Lady Clara, "the self-sacrifice shall be complete, and may the lesson not be thrown away. The letter I gave you to deliver to Ernest was not the one he expected, but one which I had cunningly and infamously fabricated as if addressed to me by some favoured admirer. No sooner was it out of my hand, than I became terrified at what I had done; but it was too late to retract, and nerving myself with all the courage I could assume, I stole softly into the room where my sister was sitting—sat down by her, and, as a sort of refuge from my fears, leaned myself against her shoulder. The curtain was soon slowly raised, and I beheld Ernest standing at the window, with the letter open in his hand. My heart beat tumultuously—my head grew giddy, the idea of treating it as a jest passed over my mind, and I burst into a loud laugh, which my discordant feelings rendered hoarse and frightful—Ernest suddenly turned, cast one withering look on me, and vanished. That look proclaimed that the second trial had, indeed, severed us for ever!"

Early on a bright autumn morning, a traveling carriage was seen rapidly traversing the sweep in front of Doringcourt. There was a bustle of servants, and the usual flutter attendant on a departure for a journey. Shortly a lady of grave aspect appears, leaning on the arm of a gentleman, who hands her into the carriage. She is followed by a lady much younger, in whose eyes there sits an expression of serene happiness, directed apparently towards a sleeping infant who has just been placed beside her in the carriage. The whole party are now seated—the positions spring to their horses—there is a cracking of whips, and a murmur of voices from the domestics, who gather at the doors and windows to make their respectful adieus, and, amidst prayers and blessings, the carriage departs.

It is Lady Clara Nugent, who leaves Doringcourt Park for a journey into Germany. She is accompanied by her nephew and his wife; and it is already whispered in the neighborhood that her godson, Ernest Mortimer, the sleeping infant, is to be heir of Doringcourt.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript states that the identical Bible which John Rogers, of Primer memory, once owned, was brought to this country nearly two centuries ago, and it is now in the hands of his descendants.

## Maine Farmer.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1845.

### Quaint Sayings of Quaker Folks.

About the year 1700, one John Robinson was ordained a minister, in the town of Danbury, in the Old Plymouth Colony. In those days, the office of the minister of the Gospel was one well worth having—for, in addition to the homage of all the people, he had a good salary for life; and, altho' the system of tithes was abrogated, he generally received the fattest pig, or goose, or turkey, or the choicest piece of the beef, and the finest, daintiest selection of all the good things which the farms had in the fall. Tradition saith, that this parson Robinson had the bump of acquisitiveness so well developed, that it prompted him to a good deal of parsimoniousness, and that he not only held on pretty well to whatever he got, but was always in want of more, and generally visited any delinquents in these things, with solemn rebuke and reprimand, for neglecting the comfort of their spiritual guide. This course of conduct excited the disapprobation of one Elisha Wadsworth, who belonged to his parish, and who finally so far rebelled that he fell under the severest rebuke of the parson's offended dignity. This, instead of winning him back to the fold, only made the matter worse, and induced him (as he was a bit of a wag) to lampoon him on every occasion. One day a neighbor came to him and told him that Mr. Robinson was sick, and that he ought to go and see him. Wadsworth refused to go, but said he would furnish him with an epitaph to be used in case of his demise, and accordingly set down and wrote the following:

Here lies an able teacher,  
Whom death brought to his end;  
He was a Paul like preacher,  
But a Judas friend.  
His days were long extended  
In avocations hope,  
But fortunately ended,  
He died without a rope.

In the same neighborhood was a personage by the name of Ring, a very zealous, good sort of a man, but not very learned, who believed that all Mr. Robinson did was right and just, and very much blamed his neighbor Wadsworth for his disobedience of orders. This Mr. Ring was sometimes called upon to read or line the psalm. We don't know whether it was Sternhold & Hopkins' version or not, but it was observed that whenever the word *eke* (the now obsolete word for also) occurred, he would lay particular stress upon it, supposing it to have some glorious meaning. Wadsworth had heard this so much that he could restrain his wit no longer, and accordingly composed the following rhymes, by way of hit to Ring and the parson both:

He that doth bring the fattest pig,  
And eke the goose most wily;  
That man is independent, big,  
And eke a saint most mighty.

But if he doth withhold his hand,  
And eke shut up his purse,  
We will expel him from the land,  
And eke lay on our curse.

Every body in New England has heard of Lord Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport. He was a very illiterate man, who began life as a leather dresser, and got his first start in riches by buying up government securities, which, after the close of the revolutionary war, became very much depreciated and were sold for a mere trifle on the dollar. Dexter had faith in the government, and when these securities were redeemed he found himself in good circumstances. A large volume might be written of his eccentricities. What would be an egregious blunder in other folks, always turned out a money-making business to him. He once came to the conclusion that the oath which had been so long in use had become useless, and he undertook to furnish a new one. A friend has furnished us with a copy of it, which we publish as a literary curiosity.

One of Lord Dexter's Fugitive pieces. *Pro bono Publico.*

Take Notes—the oath is worse than bread  
Now for a New one first I affirm by all the powers  
Above and below by the hier power Let it be what  
it may if the son or moon or Stars or planets fer  
or water or Earth all gods Inevitable or  
unwieldy & the hell god of Water and by our Lawes  
of our Land and by and unto the hier powers what  
Ever it may be I affirm to the best of my sole with  
my mind & my strength unto my god that what I have  
said A above is the truth and if Not so all  
I have have a Right to Cuse me and I shall Suffer  
in this world and the other world to com and so help  
me or Rether by the hier powers what they may be  
uper or Lower powers.

test T DEXTER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We would acknowledge the receipt of some valuable grafts—specimens of apples and a variety of wheat from Col. John Moulton of Portland, in this State.

The apples are called, 1st, Oxford Sweet, a new sweet winter apple of excellent flavor, and represented as being a good bearer. It is a native of his vicinity and will well worth propagating. 2d, No. 40 or Jewett apple, a red winter fruit pretty well known and highly esteemed in the western section of the State. 3d, Alexander. These were large and fine specimens of a new variety of apples to us. The wheat is a plump variety of spring wheat called Bastard wheat, said to be very hardy and prolific.

FIRE IN MONMOUTH. Two barns, belonging to Mr. Turner Curtis, of Monmouth, were burned on Tuesday evening, 4th instant. About thirty tons of hay were burned with the buildings, but the cattle and other stock were saved. The fire was occasioned by a lantern being kicked over by some of the cattle, while a person was engaged in taking care of them. The barns were insured in whole or in part.

This occasioned the bright light which was seen in this town, on that evening, west of us, and which led to the conclusion that friend Bailey's oilcloth works, in Winthrop, were burned.

GREAT CALF. Our friend James L. Child, Esq., yesterday showed us a beautiful white calf, which weighed 105 lbs. when 12 hours old. It is a full blooded Durham. We are not much acquainted with raising stock, but are clearly of the opinion that this is a "big one." What say you, brother Holmes? You are a judge in these matters. [Age.]

Why, yes, brother Rice—that is a pretty large lump of veal, that's a fact. If friend Child should raise it, we've no doubt 'twill make a fall one.

PIGIANA.—Mr. John A. Hoyt of Rome, in this county, slaughtered a hog not long ago, less than two years old, that weighed 699 1/2 lbs. Wasn't that a bouncer?

THE CHIMES.—This is Dickens' last. It is a very interesting story, and illustrates how they put the "poor down" in England, and how they would keep them so if they could. Call at Feno's and get one—you will never regret your acquaintance with "Toby Trot."

### Shipwreck—Loss of Bark Lord Seaton.

Our correspondent at Casine writes that on Saturday, 25th inst. the Revenue Cutter 'Veto,' Lieut. Foss, arrived there from a cruise down the bay, and reports that on Sunday, 19th, a British bark, the Lord Seaton, of the eastern point of last Hunt, She was hijacked and full of 'Lord S' was made out on her stern, and from some papers found on board, it was supposed that she was the bark Lord Seaton, of St. Andrews, N. B., and supposed to have been loaded with coal, as some had washed on shore. Two bodies were found on board: one with his clothes-bag in his hand—the other a young man. A book was found in the cabin, on the first leaf of which was written 'Christopher Ashburn, (or Ashburn) July 1844, aged 22 years,' and also 'Maria Ashburn—1838.'

Some articles of female clothing were also found on board. Lieut. F. thinks that the crew must all have been lost. Her rigging, chains, anchors, &c., are saved and will be taken to Castine for safe keeping until something is heard from her owners. [Bangor Courier.]

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The schooner Saluda, Ames, of Boston, from Marblehead for New York, with a cargo of fish, went ashore about Cape Cod, on Friday night last, at 11 o'clock. The vessel and cargo were totally lost, and all the crew perished excepting the mate, Peter Peterson of Hyannis. A correspondent of the Advertiser, gives the following details of the disaster:

"The Saluda sailed from Marblehead at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and made the race light about 10 o'clock, which the captain mistook for Cape Cod Light, and shaped his course accordingly. About 11 o'clock she struck the outer bar, it being low water, and as the tide rose beat over upon the beach. The crew remained on board until 4 o'clock next morning when the vessel was fast breaking up. Capt. A. and mate went into the rigging with the hopes of reaching the shore by letting go of their hold as the vessel rolled ashore. Captain A. unfortunately dropped into the sea while the mate reached the shore, and after waiting on the beach a short time, he went to Race Point, and reached the house of Mr. Nickerson about 5 o'clock. The bodies of the unfortunate men have been recovered. Capt. Benj. F. Ames was only 22 years old, and belonged to Osterville, Barnstable, whether his body has been conveyed. The others were a seaman, an Irishman, (some say a Virginian,) and a colored man, the cook, names unknown. They were decently buried at this place. [Boston Journal, Feb. 5.]

FIRE. A brick dwelling house, belonging to Mr. William Brown, of Oxford, was consumed by fire on Sunday night the 2d inst., with all its furniture. The family barely escaped with their lives. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defect in a stove pipe.

Also, the Baptist Meeting-house in the above place, on Wednesday night, was consumed by fire. It contained a bell and organ. The house was insured by the Farmers and Mechanics Company in Gorham, for \$1000. The sofa, chairs, carpets, lamps, doors, and in fact nearly all the pews and windows and some parts of the Organ were saved in a damaged state. The bell was as to melt down the bell, an excellent toned one, of about 8 cwt.

FIRE IN SMITHFIELD. The dwelling house of Mr. Ebenezer Holmes of Smithfield, took fire on the forenoon of Wednesday last week, and was entirely destroyed, together with nearly all its furniture, clothing and grain, of which he had about one hundred bushels, of different kinds. His potatoes were mostly destroyed. Damages estimated at about \$800.

We learn that the building was insured for \$375 by the S. M. F. I. Co. It is not known how the fire was communicated.

Mr. H. is a young man, and has accumulated what he has now lost, by industry and economy. [People's Press, Jan. 30.]

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Some buildings in Nassau street were burnt on Wednesday, including the publishing office of the Tribune, a very extensive establishment. Messrs. Greeley and McElrath succeeded in saving the principal part of their books; but Mr. Graham, and another gentleman who slept in an upper story barely escaped with life—they jumped out of a chamber window with nothing on but shirts and drawers and in that dress made their way to the Hotel. Graham left a gold watch under his pillow and several hundred dollars in cash which were of course lost.

The loss of Greeley and McElrath is estimated at \$150,000, of which \$100,000 is insured.

The storm at New York was more violent than at Boston. Twenty new buildings, nearly ready for roofing, all in one block, were blown down.

FIRE IN NEWARK, N. J. Five houses in Broad Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The church was on fire twice, but was saved.

MASSONIC CELEBRATION.—The Bethlehem lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Augusta, have voted to celebrate the Nativity of St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June next, and to invite the Grand Lodge and subordinate Lodges and Brethren generally to be present and unite on the occasion. An Oration will be delivered. Committee of Arrangements, Philip C. Johnson, Esq., Rev. W. A. Drew, and Col. J. A. Pettigill. [Gospel Banner.]

BURGLARY IN AUGUSTA.—The store of L. P. Mead & Co. was entered on Sunday evening last, and goods stolen. An attempt was made to break open the safe, but without success. The thieves took from the money drawer \$1,75, leaving a solitary quarter—selected from some hundred silver pencil cases, two of the best—opened several packages of cutlery, and selected a few of such knives, &c., as they could afford to take, and departed. [Age.]

Register of Deeds—Official Count. The whole number of votes thrown for Register of Deeds for Kennebec County, as counted by the County Commissioners, Feb. 4, 1845, is 1836

Alanson Starks, of Monmouth, had 1549  
Benjamin Wales, of Hallowell, 214  
Scattering, 73  
Mr. Starks' majority is 1262.

CHILD KILLED BY A CAT. On Friday last, an infant about four months old, son of Mr. W. Poole, of Yarmouth, Mass., was found dead in the cradle, with a large cat belonging to the family, on his breast and neck, and which no doubt caused the truly melancholy event.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that a most diabolical attempt was made on Friday, on board the barque Calisto, of Bridgewater, Me., by the cook, a colored man, named James Smith, to murder his first mate, Mr. Stephen Frethey. Mr. Frethey was in the act of holding a piece of wood, while one of the hands were sawing it, when the cook came up behind him with an axe, and struck him with the eye of it a heavy blow on the head, which felled him. The monster then repeated the blow a second and third time, the latter with the edge of the axe, which cleft the skull, making an incision of four inches in length. The hands on board secured the culprit, who was sent off to jail.

The fellow states that he was instigated to the bloody act by revenge for some floggings which the mate had given him. The mate is not expected to recover.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The New Orleans Picayune states that on the 6th, Mr. Simon Bateman, about 79 years of age, and a worthy planter of Texas, Mr. Matthew Jett, and a man named J. Shultz, were travelling from Gonzales county by land to Galveston. At night they arrived within a mile of Galveston Point, from which place there is a ferry to Galveston. Not knowing exactly where they were, as it is supposed, the party lay down in the prairie to sleep.

During the night, and it seems just before day Shultz got up, and with a pistol in each hand placed himself over the sleeping forms of Bateman and Jett, and placing a pistol at the head of each, shot them both at once. Besides the wound in the head of Jett, his throat was also cut from ear to ear. Pursuit had been made, and it was thought that Shultz would be arrested.

### From Mexico.

We published yesterday news which went to show that Santa Anna had surrendered, and that the revolution was over. Since that publication the official notice of the surrender has come to hand. It is merely a bulletin of Santa Anna's requesting a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of negotiation, in order to "spare the effusion of blood." He has ordered his troops to retire to the town of Amazoc and there await the result of the negotiation set on foot.

The impression seems to be that Santa Anna is making friends by money or otherwise, even among his enemies, and that these bulletins and protocols are but feints to enable him to get out of the country, or to gain time in order to resume the supreme power.

Besides this, we have a proclamation from Gen. Pedro Garcia Conde, dated at National Palace, Mexico, Jan. 12th, announcing to the governors of all departments and Mayors of cities, the submission of Santa Anna, &c., but urging the greatest vigilance and warning the people of the army to be ready for any unforeseen emergency. And also a despatch from Gen. Inclan, Commandant of Puebla, to the Commandant of Vera Cruz, dated 11th Jan. The former cautions the latter to beware of Santa Anna's protestations, which are only the result, he says, of disappointment, being driven from Puebla four times in succession, and sustaining heavy losses at each defeat. Santa Anna's march upon Vera Cruz, when least expected, is, he thinks, an event to be guarded against. Gen. Inclan gives him no credit for honest intentions. [Boston Bee.]

LATER FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—A letter has been received in this city from Valparaiso, dated October 4, which states that a vessel had arrived there from Tahiti, bringing accounts of a battle between the French and the natives, more sanguinary than any previous battle, which terminated in favor of the French. The natives had two hundred killed, and the French one hundred. The battle took place at Matavai Bay, Point Venus, on the West Coast of Tahiti, in the latter part of August or early in September. Our last previous advice were of August 12, for some weeks previous to which there had been no fighting, the natives having probably been engaged in preparing for a powerful effort to rid themselves of their oppressors.

Queen Pomare had gone to Bulobulu, an Island about 60 miles south of Tahiti. The French had banished from the Islands a great many foreigners who had taken up arms on the side of the natives, or otherwise assisted them in their warfare with the French. [Advertiser.]

### The Great Storm last Week.

Is said to have been, by Massachusetts and New York papers, the most violent snow storm since January, 1829. It was not near so severe in this State as it was beyond the borders, South and West. Some idea may be formed of its severity, from the following item from the Salem (Mass.) Register.

The evening train of cars left Boston for Salem, as usual at 6 o'clock on Tuesday, (Davis conductor) with about forty passengers on board. The steamboat passed the harbor of Boston without difficulty, and the train left East Boston as usual. After proceeding about a mile it was stopped by the increasing violence of the gale and depth of the drifts. After exhausting every expedient, it became necessary to back to East Boston. As the Gale increased, some of the gentlemen addressed the company and endeavored to dissuade them from another attempt. But it was concluded to again, and two powerful engines were attached to a single passenger car, and the train again proceeded. It had not been gone a mile before it was buried in a snow drift, and so deep that it could neither advance or recede.

This was eight o'clock. The passengers were informed that there they must remain until the next morning. The tempest was terrific, almost lifting the cars from the track. It was a most unpleasant predicament, to be thus, at so early an hour and at so small a distance from the city of Boston, confined for the long night in a howling and rattling prison. The conductor and his men did all that then could do,—and worked in the snow, and the cold, until every passenger was relieved to have them abandon all further efforts to extricate them from their miserable condition. Two strong and able-bodied men went back upon the track to the depot at East Boston, and spent the night in the steamboat there. But no assistance could be procured, for no men could move against that storm, and it required all the strength of the strongest to avoid actually being blown off from the road.

About 4 o'clock, a messenger arrived from the Portland train, for assistance, as that train, having passed through Salem at 11 o'clock, was buried in a snow drift in Chelsea, about 2 in the morning. After daylight, the messengers walked back to East Boston, and 1-2 until 1-2, the railroad steamboat was operating as a battering ram upon the ice-cold harbor of Boston, driving into it with the full power of her steam, and penetrating about half her length at each impulse. The Portland passengers reached East Boston about 11. The passengers who had left in the 6 o'clock train returned to the Boston depot after about 18 hours, having proceeded only one mile from East Boston. As the engines were frozen up or exhausted, during the night, they had to be dragged back by ropes, and the passengers could not start again from Boston until 1-2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon.

THE STORM.—We had a terrific snow storm last night. Some snow fell yesterday forenoon, with the wind from North West, but about 12 o'clock the wind suddenly shifted into North East and East—and finally settled at about East North East, and soon began to blow heavily. During the afternoon, the snow fell in great quantities, and the night, the gale was very severe, a real tempest—and the snow fell to the depth of some twelve to fifteen inches on a level, and is very much drifted. Indeed it was an "old-fashioned snow storm."

[Boston Journal, Feb. 6.]

We learn from Col. Hatch that the Providence and New Bedford train of cars arrived here about half past 12 o'clock on Monday night, having been delayed by the storm. The road was completely blocked with snow drifts, and it required great skill and energy on the part of the conductor and engineers to open the road. The Colonel informs us that the most sublime and magnificent spectacle which man ever witnessed, and which it is believed can hardly be surpassed, was that of the three locomotive engines, in full action, enveloped in a dense cloud of snow, with which the road in its whole length and breadth is embroiled. It is a complete triumph of Art over Nature.

We learn from the Colonel that the post roads and cross roads in every direction are blocked up by drifts, and all traveling is temporarily suspended. [ib.]

We learn from the Boston Post that the Newton train which went out on Tuesday evening, encountered a drift at the ship-yard in Brookline, and was detained all night. The drift was cut through on Wednesday, and by measurement was found to be nineteen feet deep.

CANADIAN MAILS.—We understand that the negotiation between the two governments for the transmission of the mails between England and other Canadian Provinces, through this country, has been concluded at Washington, and the mails from England will hereafter be landed from the steamships at this port instead of Halifax, and the mails from Canada will be brought here and received by the steamers, instead of being taken at Halifax. The contract for the conveyance of these mails, has been made by the Post Office Department, for the British government, with the Concord Railroad Company; but this arrangement does not effect the running of the steamers to Halifax. [Bunker Hill Aurora.]

William Miller, the German, convicted some time since, at Troy, of the murder of West, another German, at Sandlake, in May, 1842, was executed in Troy Jail, on Tuesday last, in the presence of the sheriff and about fifty citizens. The culprit persisted in his innocence to the last.

FREEMAN'S WRITING LANE.—Freeman, of this town, makes first rate Ink. We would give you a puff, friend Freeman, but that bottle is out, and we haven't enough left to write one with—bring us another.

### Doings of the Legislature.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

SENATE.—Referred—Remonstrance of Orville Knight et al, against the division of Peru; petition of John Page et al, for an increase of the capital stock of St Albans Manufacturing Company. Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Nicholas Collins.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Litchfield Academy.

On motion of Mr. Rose, ordered, that the valuation committee be authorized to employ two additional clerks at a compensation not exceeding two dollars per day.

HOUSE.—Presented and referred—Petition of David Page et al, for repeal of toll on Kennebec Dam; of Timothy McIntire and 93 others of Waterville, that excess of toll on Kennebec Dam, may be applied to the improvement of the navigation in river above the dam, and for equalization of toll so that lumber shall have a portion of the tax; remonstrance of Reuben L. Keen against the division of the town of Palermo; petition of James Bisset et al, for division of town of Peru; a large number for suppression of the sale of liquors.

Bill to set off a part of Readfield to Mr. Vernon was read twice, and after some explanations by Mr. Howe and others, the rules were suspended, the bill read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

Bill to set off a part of Mr. Vernon to Readfield received the same action as the above.

Bill repealing so much of the revised statutes as give a bounty on bears, came up on its passage to be engrossed, and after some debate, passed—yeas 67, nays 45.

Order from the Senate authorizing the valuation committee to employ one or two additional clerks, which, after some remarks, was passed in concurrence.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to continue in force the act accepting the surrender of the charter of the Maine Bank.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

SENATE.—Bill repealing bounty on bears came from the House passed to be engrossed, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill to establish the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. Otis moved to amend by striking out that portion of the bill which forbids any alteration of the charter by any future Legislature. The motion was supported by Mr. Otis, and opposed by Messrs. Dunn, French and Tallman, and without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bill authorizing the city council of Portland to assess a tax on the inhabitants of said city, to meet the expenses of a survey of a railroad route, (which was re-committed with instructions to the committee to report order of notice, by the House,) came back from the Senate on its former vote passing the same to be engrossed.

Mr. Perkins opposed concurrence.

Mr. Chapman opposed the bill as most unjust and unconstitutional, and in conclusion moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

This bill was further debated by Messrs. Fessenden, Chadwick and Barnes, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, 33 to 57, and the House concurred in passing the bill to be engrossed.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

Bill to incorporate the town of Searsport, (from parts of Belfast and Prospect,) came up on its passage to be engrossed, and after some debate, was laid on the table.

The Secretary of State laid on the table a communication from the Governor, in relation to the claims of Maine on the General Government under the Washington Treaty, and 350 copies were ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

Mr. Otis concluded his remarks in support of the amendment, offered by him yesterday, and was followed in opposition by Messrs. Dunn, Chase, Rose and Fry, when the amendment was rejected—yeas 11, nays 32.

Mr. Otis moved to amend the bill so as to require that all cars so running upon tracks intersecting, should be taken and drawn over the main road for a reasonable consideration, and supported his amendment by remarks explanatory of the nature of his amendment. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. French, Tallman, Frye and Swan, and supported by Messrs. Hastings, Rose, Chase and Deering, and the amendment was adopted—yeas 15, nays 11.

Mr. Otis offered another amendment, which was refused a passage, and the further consideration of the subject laid over.

HOUSE.—Bill repealing the bounty on bears, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House insisted on its former vote passing the bill to be engrossed, by a vote of 45 to 46.

Bill to incorporate the Portland Steam Packet Navigation Company, came up according to assignment, and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Prentiss called up the bill to incorporate the town of Searsport (from parts of Prospect and Belfast), and the question was on Mr. Bean's amendment to strike out the territory which is proposed to be taken from Belfast—rejected.

Mr. Bean then moved to amend by restricting the proportion proposed to be taken from Belfast, (striking out two school districts)—lost.

After some debate, the bill was passed to be engrossed—yeas 78, nays 37.

A large number of petitions were presented and referred.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Dunn, proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

Mr. Otis withdrew his amendment of yesterday, and accepted an amendment submitted by Mr. French. This was adopted; a further amendment, proposed by Mr. Smiley, adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mildram presented the following: Ordered, (the Senate concurring,) That all petitions of a private nature, presented after the 25th of February inst., shall be referred to the next Legislature without any further action thereon.

After a long debate, this order was refused a passage.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance transacted. Several petitions were presented and referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chapman presented a committee on manufactures, reported a bill to incorporate the Hallowell Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, came up, and was passed to be engrossed, as it came from the Senate—yeas 104, nays 10.

Several petitions presented and referred.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

SENATE.—Passed to be enacted—Bill to establish the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

The bill to incorporate the town of Searsport was taken up, and after some debate, passed to be engrossed—yeas 15, nays 10.

HOUSE.—Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the Hallowell Cotton Manufacturing Company.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad bill was passed to be enacted.

Mr. Fuller moved to take up an order heretofore introduced by himself, providing for two sessions a day; but the motion was lost.

Several petitions were presented and referred, amongst which, one of Samuel Moody et al, to be incorporated as Androscoggin Agricultural Society.

CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Lexington, Mass., have voted to celebrate the 9th of April, being the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.



been appointed on their part to join a committee of the Senate, for counting the votes for President and Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up the bill heretofore introduced by him, to provide for the annexation of Texas, when Mr. B. submitted the following as a substitute therefor, viz:

**A Bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.**  
Be it enacted, etc., That a State to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission and the cession of the remaining Texian territory to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The bill having been twice read, Mr. Berrien moved to refer it to the committee on foreign relations—negative, 22 to 32.

The bill for reducing the rates of postage then came under consideration and was debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, having been taken up in committee, the debate was closed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

In the Senate, the postage bill was taken up again. The franking privilege was abolished—newspapers and periodicals permitted to be conveyed out of the mail—and the rate of postage fixed at Five Cents for any and every distance. This amended, the bill passed in committee.

In the House, the Indiana appropriation bill being taken up, Mr. Black, of Georgia, made some remarks, which Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, pronounced low and dirty, to which Black replied that no gentleman could look at Giddings without becoming "low and dirty." Members interfered and called to order. Black desisted. The committee rose. Motion to adjourn, negatived. House again resolved into committee on the same bill. Giddings rose and resumed his personalities to Black, about something B. had said about "knocking down." What G. said induced B. (who was standing near him) to exclaim "I'll knock you down!" At the same time he was rushing towards G. and tried to raise his cane, apparently with the design to strike G. Mr. Hammett seized B. and drew him outside of the railing. A great deal of excitement in the hall, and for a few moments the proceedings were arrested. Giddings finished his remarks, when Black made a remark or two, which were altogether inadmissible across the hall. Bill passed. House adjourned.

Abstract of the Oregon Bill.

1st. The bill which passed the House on the 3d instant, by a vote of 140 to 54, enacts that all the country lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the South by the 42d and on the North by the 54th degree and 40 minutes of north latitude, shall be organized into a government to be called "the Oregon Territory."

2d. A Governor to be appointed for five years.

3d. A Secretary shall be appointed for five years.

4th. A Court of one Judge shall be appointed, and have common law and chancery jurisdiction.

5th. That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Territory, except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

6th. That the Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and shall commission and appoint all magistrates and civil officers, and shall lay off all necessary districts, counties, and townships.

7th. Every 5000 free white male inhabitants, of 21 years, citizens of the United States, shall have authority to elect Representatives to the General Assembly, and that the number of local Representatives shall not exceed fifty, and each one chosen shall serve for two years.

8th. That a Council of five shall be appointed to serve for five years.

9th. That stockade forts and block houses, not exceeding five in number, shall be erected, from some point on the Missouri river, on the most practical route to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains.

10th. That fortifications shall be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

11th. Every white male inhabitant shall have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five years, and 160 acres of land for his wife and child.

12th. That the lands granted shall be subject to the settlement of any dispute now pending between the United States and Great Britain.

13th. That nothing in this bill shall be so construed as to close or obstruct any of the harbors, bays and creeks, or the navigation of rivers, within the territorial limits between the 42d and 54th degrees and 40 minutes, against the vessels, citizens and subjects of Great Britain, agreeably to the provisions of the 3d article of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain.

14th. That the President give the notice of the termination of the existing Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and that until the twelve months shall have expired, the subjects of Great Britain shall have the rights guaranteed to them according to the Convention between the two countries.

**MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.**—From an official report submitted to Congress, by Lieut. Col. Talbot, we learn that the militia in the United States at the last returns amounted to 1,778,333 men distributed thus:

Maine,	44,665	Tennessee,	71,252
N. Hampshire,	29,480	Kentucky,	85,515
Massachusetts,	86,611	Ohio,	180,258
Vermont,	23,915	Indiana,	33,913
Rhode Island,	16,739	Illinois,	33,224
Connecticut,	46,983	Missouri,	59,639
New York,	193,353	Arkansas,	17,137
New Jersey,	39,171	Alabama,	44,338
Pennsylvania,	247,530	Louisiana,	14,808
Delaware,	9,229	Michigan,	50,364
Maryland,	46,884	Florida Territory,	2,413
Virginia,	116,732	Wisconsin,	5,223
N. Carolina,	66,311	Iowa Territory,	No return.
S. Carolina,	52,756	Dist. of Columbia,	1,249
Georgia,	57,312		
Mississippi,	37,084	Total,	1,778,333

**BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.**—A young blacksmith was arrested and imprisoned at Georgetown, D. C., charged by a young lady with a breach of the marriage promise. On taking confinement he notified the parties that he was willing to act honorably and marry the lady, who repaired in a carriage to the prison accompanied by a minister and a deputy marshal to set him free with her own fair hands. Preliminaries being arranged, the groom requested that on their way to her father's house they would stop at his lodgings in order to dress himself suitably for the occasion. The carriage stopped, the lady remained inside while the marshal and minister accompanied the lover and took their seats in the parlor, while he went up stairs to make his toilet, as his stay was rather protracted the marshal thought he would hurry him, but found his window that opened to a back street was up and the bird had flown—unhooked a doctor's horse—rode to the cars and whizzed off to Baltimore while the lady was seated in the carriage indulging in airy and joyous dreams of the future.

**PETER YORK SENTENCED.** In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, Chief Justice Shaw pronounced the awful sentence of death upon York, the mulatto man who murdered James Norton, an Irishman, on the night of 2d July last, in Ann street, by stabbing him to the heart with a dirk knife—breaking the blade there.

**THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY** held its session at Providence on the 2d inst. The Legislature of Illinois has unconditionally repealed the Mormon charter by a large vote—76 to 38.

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## Sons of Temperance.

The following extract from an address delivered before the Washington Division No. 1, Boston, by S. Ellis, will explain to our readers the principles of this new order which is rapidly springing up in this country.

As a means of promoting and perpetuating the principles so providentially developed, we have established among us the new order of the Sons of Temperance. The Order was founded in the city of New York, in September, 1842; the original intention was to collect, and unite together, for charitable purposes, the leaders in the Temperance cause. Its founders did not then contemplate its extension beyond the limits of the city or state of New York. The advantages offered by the association soon gave it great notoriety, and it became one of the most popular institutions of the city. Although it has been but a few years in existence, it has Grand Divisions in five States, and Divisions in nine States—in all seventy Divisions, containing over six thousand five hundred members, and is rapidly increasing—the number of Divisions having more than doubled in the last six months. It has already been established in the following States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and also in the District of Columbia.

The order is governed by a United States Division, called the Grand Foundation, consisting of the Patriarchs and Past Patriarchs of the Grand or State Divisions, each State, having four subordinate Divisions, is entitled to a charter for a Grand Division. The State, or Grand Divisions, are composed of the Patriarchs and Past Patriarchs of the subordinate Divisions of each State. The powers of the Foundation Head are at present exercised by the Grand Division of the State of New York, but the Head will shortly be organized, and, probably, hold their sessions at the city of Washington. All State Charters now emanate from the N. Y. Division. Each State Division charters all Subordinate Divisions within its limits. The Constitution, Laws, and regulations of the order are uniform throughout the United States.

Any individual of good moral character between twenty-one and fifty years of age may upon the payment of a small admission fee, become a member. He will be required to pledge himself in the following manner, to wit: "I, the undersigned, do hereby pledge myself, to devote myself to the cause and to look upon every other member of the Order as a Brother. The discussion or admission of religious, sectarian or political questions, are expressly prohibited. Each member is required, while in health, to pay a small sum monthly into the fund of the Order, which is held as a sacred deposit for sick and disabled Brothers. Any person who is bereaved of a wife or child, or who is afflicted with any chronic or incurable disease, or who is otherwise disabled from attending to his ordinary business, is entitled to four dollars per week during the continuance of such disability. Should a Brother die, his family is entitled to the sum of thirty dollars towards his funeral expenses. Should the wife of a Brother die, he is entitled to fifteen dollars for the same object. These payments are not placed upon the grants or charity—every Brother is obliged to contribute his share. The initiation into the Order to receive them—Equality, Love, Purity, and Fidelity, are the motto and foundation of the Order. The mutual obligations we have made to each other and the Order, assures to each one of us, in the hour of trial and sickness, the aid and support of the Order, and we are also bound to our Brothers of the order, and receive that assistance our necessities may demand; not as a charity but as a right, resulting from the pledge we have taken. A General assembly is held annually, at which our obligations to watch over the fidelity of every Brother of the order. No Son of Temperance can violate his pledge with impunity. The moral obligations he has so solemnly taken are ever present in his mind. At every meeting of the Order, he has, if guilty, standing in his own way. If any Brother guilty of another who has violated the Pledge, he is bound by his obligation to the Order, to come forward and name it." So powerful has been the influence of the Order, in this respect, that among the large number of reformed men who have joined it, there have been but twenty who have broken their Pledge, and but sixteen expelled for that cause from the Association.

**STREET THOUGHTS BY A SURGEON.**—In perambulating either Oxford street or Holborn, what a number of our multifarious ills are to be observed. With what interest I contemplate that youthful pair, particularly when I regard its probable consequences! A hoop runs between a gentleman's legs. He falls. When I reflect on the wonderful construction of the human system, and consider to how many fractures and dislocations it is liable to in such a case, my bosom expands with gratitude to a considerate police, to whose non-interference we are indebted for such chances of practice! The numerous bits of orange peel which diversify the pavement oft attract my attention. Never do I see so many of them out of the way. The blessing of a whole profession on the hands that scatter them. Each bit may supply a new and instructive page to the Chapter of Accidents.

Considering the damp, muddy state of the streets at this time of year, I am equally amazed and delighted to see the ladies, when alone, also, scatter orange peel in their shoes. This elegant fashion beautifully displays the conformation of the ankle joint; but to the surgeon it has another recommendation. I behold the delicate foot, separated scarcely by the thickness of this paper from the mire. I see the exquisite taste, to see the lady, when alone, also, scatter orange peel in their shoes. This elegant fashion beautifully displays the conformation of the ankle joint; but to the surgeon it has another recommendation. I behold the delicate foot, separated scarcely by the thickness of this paper from the mire. I see the exquisite taste, to see the lady, when alone, also, scatter orange peel in their shoes. This elegant fashion beautifully displays the conformation of the ankle joint; but to the surgeon it has another recommendation. 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## The Muse.

From the New York Mirror.  
Spirit Longings.

By MISS SARAH JANE CLARK.

I look upon life's glorious things,  
The dearest things of song,  
The grand, the proud, the beautiful,  
The wild, the free, the strong,  
And wish that I might take a part  
Of what to them belongs.

Harsh, the fearless ship goes forth  
Where ocean billows sweep;  
Proud as a steed, swift as a bird,  
She dashes through the deep;  
Her drapery of snowy sail  
Around her stately form,  
Majestic Juno in the calm,  
Bellona in the storm!

Thus may I, on the sea of life,  
Launch forth all strong and brave—  
Wait through the lonely, tedious calm,  
And breast the stormy wave.

Bold eagle gaze on the sun—  
Child of the upper air!  
In low, unworthy strife and sports  
He deigneth not to share:  
Behold him in a mountain land,  
When storm-clouds roll on high,  
Upon the gathering tempest look  
With calm unconcerning eye!  
Loud thunders peal and crash around—  
He knoweth no alight;  
But spreads his wing upon the blast,  
And speeds his upward flight!  
Red lightning blaze along his path,  
And play around his form—  
He joys, he glories, he exults,  
In striving with the storm!

Thus may my nature bear with her  
Whatever may befall,  
A scorn of all things low and mean,  
A stern and lofty pride to look  
Thus may I, dauntless, daring strength  
Be given unto my soul—  
Thus, through tempests may it sweep  
On, upward to its goal!

The bright, the beautiful, the glad,  
The swift and silvery river!  
Din woods, dark rocks around it frown,  
But it laugheth on forever!

Thus may my heart, a joyous thing,  
Go laughing o'er the world,  
And nothing sad, nothing averse,  
Its careless, childlike mirth,

The blue, the broad, the deep, the strong,  
The wild, unfettered sea!  
Methinks he might have taught the world  
That God had made it free.

He lies at rest, upon his breast  
The stars are mirrored bright—  
He sees through the courts of heaven,  
The lovely Queen of night,  
And his strong pulse quick to meet  
Her sweet smile's placid light!

Though worlds—though all created things  
Should threaten and command,  
He lies at rest, his arms outstretched  
Are loosed from God's right hand,  
And the sea-bird screameth with alight,  
And the seaman steers to land!

Thus may this soul of mine be free,  
Thus mirror things above,  
Thus may its soft tides ever swell  
Beneath the smile of love;  
Thus may the will of God alone  
Move its unfettered deep,  
And wake its rushing, flashing thoughts  
From their inglorious sleep!

A gentle star lit up in heaven,  
And meekly beaming there,  
Its quiet light comes trembling down  
The sweet and silent air;  
Within the mist, behind the cloud,  
Its living rays still shine,  
Like sacred fires, 'mid incense wreaths  
That circle round the shrine.

Thus may my life shine forth a star,  
Through all existence night;  
Unquenched by mists, undimmed by clouds,  
And lost in morn's full light.

No earthly crown may bind my brow,  
No gems about me shine;  
But these, all these I covet now,  
God helping, shall be mine!

My soul shall yet defy life's storms,  
In all their blustering ire—  
My heart laughs at the thunder peal,  
Still rolling heavier, nigher,  
My burning and unquelling eye  
Flash back the lightning's fire!

Still shall that soul seek to enfold  
The wide world in its love—  
Still shall that heart be on an ark  
For every wearyed one,  
And still that eye be often raised  
In prayer and faith above!

## The Story Teller.

From the London Keepsake for 1845.

### Once Too Often; Or, the Realities of a Coquette.

By THE BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

Dorington Park was situated in the rich and fertile county of Worcester; it was extensive and highly cultivated, and within its precincts, embedded in a wood, stood a red brick mansion, with its massive stone cornices, corbels and dressings—its deep bay windows and gable roofs. This mansion had been, for some centuries, in the hands of the Nugents—the great county family, whose ancestral honors might be traced back to the Normans, and whose arms may be deciphered in the blazony of the Bayeux tapestry. Some hundred and fifty years ago, the inhabitant of this mansion was a solitary lady—a Lady Clara Nugent—whose mode of life and character formed a frequent subject for conversation and conjecture amongst the surrounding gentry. Of the personal appearance of Lady Clara, it may be enough to say, that her age was doubtful, her usual aspect sombre, and that she might have been supposed past the meridian of life; but, at times, when a smile of benevolence, an expression of content, beamed on her face, she seemed scarcely to have numbered thirty summers. Esteemed and courted by a populous neighborhood, she lived in great retirement; or, if she sought fellowship with any it was with the poor and humble. Her village school was never neglected, and her most cheerful hours appeared to be those passed in the instruction of youth. In short, her beneficence was extended to all her poorer neighbors, among whom she was regarded with all the affection her bounties merited.

When she first came to reside at Dorington (for the property had only devolved on her by the death of two older sisters, neither of whom had resided on the estate since their childhood), she was said to have received proposals from several gentlemen possessing fine estates in the country; but her determination never to marry was expressed with so much firmness, that it was considered irrevocable. Early one summer's morning, the people in the village of Dorington were surprised to hear that Lady Clara had given orders for her travelling carriage to be got ready. Twelve years uninterrupted residence at the Park, had induced them to fancy she could never leave it; but Lady Clara was going, without saying

whether her absence would be long or short, nor to what spot she was proceeding. She made every arrangement for the continuance of her charities, and left instructions to the clergyman and her own steward, for the fulfilment of these plans.

Never could there have been a stronger proof of the inadequate value we are apt to set upon present blessings, than the aspect of Dorington village long after Lady Clara's departure. It was not merely the tribute of tears shed, as her carriage rolled rapidly thro' the assembled crowd, but a more lasting one in the overwhelming sorrow which seemed to paralyze their exertions. She whose counsel taught prudence and forethought; she whose smile of approval gladdened their hearts; she whose ready sympathy soothed the sorrows and dried the tears of the afflicted; she whose bountiful and judicious gifts, took from the industrious the sting of failure; she was gone from them; her charities, her establishments were to be kept up, but the spirit which animated and rendered these things doubly precious, no longer dwelt among them.

After some weeks' absence, Lady Clara returned almost as suddenly and unexpectedly as she had gone; but she returned not alone. She was accompanied by a young man who called her aunt, and on whom she lavished the greatest kindness. Whatever Captain Mortimer desired, was to be instantly procured. Whatever he did, seemed right in the eyes of Lady Clara; and, in truth, a mind like hers could not have had a fairer field for the indulgence of its tenderest sympathies. The young soldier's noble brow and honest bearing furnished him with a passport to every heart. He was in very bad health; five years' service on a West Indian station had robbed his cheek of its sunny brightness, and, in some degree, dimmed the lustre of his eye; and a low intermittent fever had prostrated, to almost childish weakness, his manly form.

Lady Clara tended and soothed him in his hours of pain and debility, and assumed a gaiety foreign to her disposition, when his spirits would bear it. At the close of a day, during which he had been unusually ill and depressed, she said—

"My dear Harry, why will you not confide in me? Why not avow the cause of a grief which may not be, as you think, without remedy?"

"Oh, yes, it is but too remediless," replied he; "but you have a right to my confidence, and shall not ask for it twice."

"Two years ago, I became ardently attached to the daughter of General Sir George Dormer, and had every reason to suppose my affections returned. Eliza Dormer was beautiful and much admired; at times this admiration, which seemed pleasing to her, alarmed my tenderness, and more than once, I ventured to tell her that her manner rather attracted than repelled, a mode of dalliance which I thought cruel to me. On these occasions Eliza would assure me that attentions were forced upon her—that her father's situation exposed her to them—that she could not be unkind to any guest at the Government House; and, if not convinced by her arguments, I was overpowered by her bright and sunny smile, as she added—"you know, Harry, that I love none but you."

"Sir Charles Dormer was recalled to England, and, as Eliza would not cancel the promise she had exacted from me, of concealing our attachment from her father, I was forced to see her leave the island, and trust to her assurance that, ere I could obtain leave to join them in England, all should be acknowledged by her, and that she doubted not her father's consent would follow. "At this moment," said she, "he is overwhelmed with public affairs, his mind is harassed, his temper soured by a recall which he thinks unjust, and believe me, Harry, it were to risk our future happiness to apply to him at present." Perhaps, in this instance, my own reason took part with her arguments, but I bitterly reproached myself for having consented to the previous concealment.

"I saw them embark, and instantly applied for leave. Of the difficulties thrown in my way, you can best judge, for nothing short of your persevering kindness could have overcome them. But, during these negotiations, my health became affected by the climate, and my unceasing anxiety about Eliza brought on that cruel attack of fever from which, under your good nursing, I am but progressing towards recovery."

"Had you not been at Liverpool to meet me, hardly should I have desired to be carried on my energies. From my agent, to whom I immediately applied on landing, I received two letters from Eliza, but they were not calculated to comfort me, for she persisted in the imprudence we should commit in acknowledging our attachment. This morning I have received another, through the same channel, for I have not given her my address, not knowing whether you might not pursue your original intention of making a tour. This letter is, I think, much more satisfactory than the former ones. She entreats me to make an attempt to visit her, and says she is leaving home with her father on a round of visits, and mentions among others that she is to spend some days at the Palace at Worcester."

While Capt. Mortimer had been speaking, Lady Clara had remained silent, but evidently much agitated, at the conclusion of his recital, she said—

"Harry, the story of our grief has much affected me—it arises from a serious cause. Eliza Dormer is a coquette, and better link your fate with an unvenomed reptile than with such a being; let us hope that she may not be irrevocably one, for then would your sorrows be without avail. She may be misled by youthful folly, and counsel may amend her. The Bishop of Worcester and his lady are well known to me, I will call on them, and invite Sir Charles and his daughter here. If I find, after a diligent search into her character, that her heart is sufficiently healthy to ally it safely with yours, I will do my utmost to obtain her father's consent; but if it is cankered by that loathsome vice of coquetry, not only would I sooner follow you to your grave than advance your marriage, but I will endeavor by every means to prevent it."

"My dear aunt! I must have done Eliza injustice; believe me, she is no coquette."

"What have I said to make you think so ill of her?"

"Alas! Harry, your description has left no doubt on my mind that hers is tainted by the germs of that dangerous vice; but let us hope that it may be tainted, and not thoroughly diseased. I will go to Worcester to-morrow, pay my visit, and if I find Sir Charles Dormer, to whom my family are well known, I will in-

rite him to visit Dorington ere he leaves Worcester."

Lady Clara was not one to promise and not perform, and early the next day she was on her way to Worcester. Her invitation to Dorington met with an immediate assent, and was fixed for that day week; their stay, Sir Charles said, could be but short, as they were expecting friends at home within a fortnight. Not a word was said of Captain Mortimer, and Lady Clara insisted on her nephew not appraising Eliza of his being resident there. She wished to judge of her conduct under surprise at meeting him.

"You might, and I doubt not, would be easily deceived," said she; "but I shall not be so; every turn of her countenance, every word she may utter; her very silence will enable me to detect the extent to which she may be a coquette."

On the appointed day, Sir Charles and Miss Dormer arrived, and Lady Clara watched the latter most assiduously. On first seeing Capt. Mortimer, which her hostess took care should not be under the restraint of her father's presence, she turned so pale, and was so violently agitated, that Lady Clara mentally exclaimed, "he is not indifferent to her, and all may be well." On first perceiving him she had started forward, but remembering Lady Clara's presence, stopped, trembling and irresolute. Harry, who was still feeble, and walked with some difficulty, caught her hands, and after a few indistinct words, said—

"Dear Eliza, my aunt knows all, I have told her of our mutual attachment."

"Oh, how imprudent!" exclaimed Eliza; "but you will not, madam, you will not, I trust, betray me to my father!"

"We will talk of that another time," answered Lady Clara; for the present your secret, though an unwise and unkind one, is safe; and with these words she left them together.

Sir Charles Dormer's meeting with Captain Mortimer was most cordial; he evidently harbored no suspicion of the existing attachment. At dinner a large party assembled; for Lady Clara had purposely invited all the gay young men of which the neighborhood could boast. Eliza passed that day's ordeal without incurring the slightest censure from her hostess, who was too just not to perceive the difficult position in which she was placed, and that if she permitted her attention to be partly engrossed by some of the visitors, it might be the better to conceal her real feelings from her father.

Lady Clara took an early opportunity of conversing with Sir Charles Dormer, spoke flatteringly of his daughter's appearance and manner, and then begged to claim the privilege of an old friend of the family, and enquire if any alliance was on the tapis for Miss Dormer.

"That, madam," replied Sir Charles, "is an inquiry somewhat difficult to answer. A marriage was settled for her before she could well have chosen for herself, and my word pledged to an old brother officer to bestow her hand on his son, should I find their characters not too dissimilar. Eliza was left in ignorance of this treaty, but on meeting the young man, (whose name is Denham,) she appeared so pleased with him, that I acquainted her with the promise I had made his father. Would you believe it, Lady Clara, from that hour her conduct changed; she took every opportunity of avoiding him, and received the attention of any one in preference. At one moment I suspected her of liking your nephew, but since we returned to England others seem equally to have attracted her; and as I never mean to force my child's inclinations, I can only hope that Denham's excellent character and amiable disposition may be the end prevail."

Lady Clara's fears became strengthened; but she said as carelessly as she could—

"And so Miss Dormer's liking for my nephew is only transient; but had it been otherwise, Sir Charles, and there had been a mutual attachment, would the alliance have displeased you?"

"Certainly not, Lady Clara; I should have been sorry, as I shall be in any case, if my word to my old friend remains unfulfilled; but I know no one of whom I think more highly than of Harry Mortimer."

Lady Clara's next business was with Miss Dormer, who she invited to come and work with her in her private sitting room. As soon as both ladies were engaged, Lady Clara observed—

"I have been speaking to your father of you, Miss Dormer."

"Oh! you have not betrayed us?" exclaimed Eliza.

Lady Clara related all that had passed, reproaching her warmly, yet not harshly, for the levity and coquetry that her conduct had displayed.

Deeply affected, Eliza Dormer sunk on her knees and entreated Lady Clara to counsel, to protect and advise her.

"I am young, I am weak," she said; "no mother's counsel ever fell on my ear; till this hour I never thought my conduct could bear such an interpretation; for, in the midst of all my follies, my love for Harry was omnipotent, and henceforth I will strive to appear worthy of his."

Lady Clara raised the weeping supplicant as she said—

"May I find it so, and then it shall be my business to promote your marriage; but as a protection against yourself, I enjoin you to relate to Harry the subject of our conversation—the conviction your past conduct has forced on me, and the determination you have made of acting more circumspectly for the future—Your father dines out, and this evening I will make you and Harry acquainted with a tale which will force you to loathe, as I do, the name of a coquette."

The Fatal Consequences.

Faithful to her promise, Lady Clara repaired with her young guests to her private sitting-room, where she was sure of no interruption.

"You have often asked me, Harry," she began, "why I supposed myself so well able to discover what a coquette is capable—Alas! alas! who should know better than myself? for I was a finished, a heartless coquette. Happiness in its brightest form wooed me; I was beloved by one on whom I doted, but the deadly sin of coquetry was too strongly interwoven in my nature. You, Henry, must, I almost fancy, remember some of the incidents I am about to relate, for your early years were passed with us, and though my poor sister was not your mother, never did any one perform a mother's duties more conscientiously than my dear Mary did to her husband's motherless boy; and when, at that husband's early death,

your uncles would have relieved her from the charge, she begged you might remain with her till you were ten years old. You must surely remember Chaworth Castle, its turretted walls, its moats, its fastnesses?"

"But to proceed with my tale, I was the youngest of three sisters; we were left orphans at an early age. My eldest sister died very young, and when Mary married your father (then a widower,) I was consigned by my guardian to her care. I loved her tenderly, and save on one point, her wish was my law; but vain were all her tender admonitions against my besetting sin. Not to be admired by all, not to be singled out from the crowd, was a position too painful to be endured, and no sooner did a new face appear than every art was used, every effort was made by me to attract attention—but, once secured, the charm was gone—conquest was my aim, its preservation I cared not for. I was in the very zenith of this occupation, when your father's sudden death for a time arrested me. I really shared my poor sister's affliction; happy would it have been had the retirement into which it forced me been productive of more salutary effects—Mary, ever thoughtful for others, would not hear of this seclusion being prolonged beyond the period of my mourning. At first, I resisted a wish that I should again go out; but my entreaties to remain with her became fainter on hearing that one of the stewards appointed at the approaching races was a young, rich and handsome nobleman. It was not in nature—at least, not in my wicked nature, to leave the field open to my former rivals, and fully armed for the conquest, I departed with my chaperon, for the races. I had not been long in the grand stand when the stewards came up; one of them I recognized as an old admirer, the other was a perfect stranger. For the first time in my life, my manner was confused—I felt a timidity quite foreign to my character; and when the stranger addressed me, my voice trembled in giving the simple answer his question required. The whole time I remained on the course, this feeling never left me, and during the drive home I scarcely spoke. On my return, my sister observed my agitated and reserved manner."

"My beloved Clara," said she, "how selfish has my sorrow made me; I have allowed you to share my seclusion so long, that the first scene of gaiety is too much for your nerves, but this must not continue," and turning to my companion she added, "dear Mrs. Chisholme, I depend on you to take Clara to the ball this evening."

"I made a faint resistance to this proposal, but my sister would hear of no excuse, and by the time my chaperon returned to conduct me thither, I had conquered my unusual nervousness, and was again myself. My toilette that evening occupied more of my attention than it had ever before done; and when my sister, with a burst of affection, pressed me fondly to her heart, and called me her beautiful Clara, I again trembled from gratified feeling."

"On entering the ball-room, the two stewards advanced to meet us, and the young and handsome stranger of the morning asked permission to lead me to the dance, which had been delayed till my arrival. That evening completed the infatuation of the morning, and, seating myself on Mary's bed, who was awake on my return, I told her that I trusted, for my sake, that she would not deny admittance to Lord Ernest Malvers when he called next day."

"Assuredly not, my loved Clara," replied that gentle sister, "if you really are anxious to see him; but, dear one, you must not enlist me in your victimizing plans, they are unworthy of you, and—"

"Oh! say no more, Mary," cried I; "see Lord Ernest, and then tell me if he is likely to be the victim of any woman."

"And Mary did see Lord Ernest; day after day he came, and my very nature seemed changed. I lived but in his sight, and even the civilities of other men were sickening to me."

"The summer passed away like a dream; the autumn tints had already clothed the fine old trees in the park. Our walks, our rides were curtailed at length, but by a bright and cheerful wood fire, our evenings glided on in peace and happiness. One night, Ernest had been reading to us portions of Shakespeare's plays."

"What a conception of mental agony must that man have had," said Ernest, "ere he could have portrayed Othello's first doubt of his wife!"

"By-the-by, Ernest," said I, "you have no jealousy in you—disposition, I think."

"Rather," replied he, "I have no suspicion; to me it would be impossible to suspect the woman I loved—for suspecting, I should cease to love."

"Then you will never be jealous of me?" I asked as my hand rested in his.

"Of you, Clara! Jealous of my affianced wife! No, no, not even were an *lago* to come between us. You have taught me to love you fondly, and therefore must I trust you fondly. Now, but yourself could break the bands of love and trust you have forged!"

"Half laughing, I answered, 'Shall I try?' Mary frowned, and saying it was late, arose, and passing her arm through mine, bid Ernest good night."

"As soon as we were alone, my sister lectured me for the silly speech I had just made. My besetting sin was once more roused, and fearfully I replied—

"Not so silly as you may think, Mary—I have for some time perceived how very sure Ernest feels; I must give him some alarm or shall, even before marriage, sink into absolute listlessness."

"Greatly alarmed for my happiness, my sister warmly and tenderly expostulated against my folly but in vain."

"Will it be believed, that from that hour my former acts were again resorted to? Just at that time, two visitors, Lord Beauvoir and his brother, Mr. Lister, came to pass some time with us, and I devoted myself to the task of captivating both. Ernest was so provokingly calm under my first outbreak, that I was piqued into a continuance of my folly."

"Your sister's guests engross much of your attention, my dear Clara," at length he observed; "and I am jealous of the time you feel it right to give them."

"Fool that I was! this very speech, so kind, so confiding, which should have made me blush at my treachery, seemed to inspire me to do worse. Ernest had pronounced the word 'jealous'; he said he was jealous of the time I gave; but he must also be jealous of me or my triumph would not be complete; and in defiance of my sister's remonstrances, I rushed headlong in the vortex of folly I had planned. One night Ernest had besought me

to sing, and I had made a thousand silly excuses, when Mr. Lister, ignorant of the subject of our discourse, for we were standing apart, came up, and with one of his blandest smiles, entreated me to try some manuscript music which had just been sent him by a professional friend. I was about to refuse—my first impulse was good; I had been listening to Ernest for ten minutes, and something of his noble nature had infused itself into my mind—but my evil genius prevailed. What a crowning triumph this would be!—now he must be jealous—now he must be miserable. I beheld him in imagination at my feet, beseeching me to restore him to my favour; such an opportunity might not again occur, and taking off my gloves, I walked deliberately to the piano-forte, and was soon engaged in deciphering a sweet and plaintive melody. Once I turned up to see if Ernest was listening, but he was not within my sight, and though I began to tremble a little at what I had done, I proceeded to the end of the air. On quitting the instrument, I perceived Lord Beauvoir reading, my sister was bending over her embroidery frame; I could not be mistaken—a tear fell on it—and Lord Ernest was no where in the room. Half frantic, I rushed into the vestibule, and was told that Lord Ernest had gone out to walk. I ran as fast as my trembling limbs would permit to the terrace, where we had so often walked together, and in the temple where the first words of love had passed our lips—where our troth had been pledged—I beheld Ernest. His hat was off, his face was buried in his hands, his arms resting on the table before which he was seated. I sprang forward, and ere he was aware of my approach, was on my knees imploring him to forgive me. He raised his head and looked at me with a look of such intense pity, that I became speechless with shame and contrition."

"Clara," said he, "what is all this? One of us must be under some strange delusion—explain to me what it all means. You, who I left a short time since directing your attention to Mr. Lister, hastening to fulfil his slightly expressed wish, though the same wish had been refused when urged by me—are now here in a position unbecoming a woman. For God's sake, Clara, speak the truth; tell me if you have found that it is on Mr. Lister, and not on me, that your happiness depends. The discovery will be a bitter one; but be candid, and fear not; I will be your friend, though I may never be more."

"Every word Ernest uttered was a dagger in my heart. Did he really talk of giving me up to another? Oh! the very thought was torture. I clung to his knees, I adjured him to hear me; I protested that I cared for no one but him—but that I wanted to make him jealous."

"He started as though an adder had stung him. Never shall I forget his colorless face as he said—

"Great God! can it be possible that such an unworthy, wicked thought existed in the heart I so fondly worshipped?"

"He seemed literally choked with emotion. The sight of his anguish was too much for me; and I fainted. On recovering my senses, I found myself on a sofa in my sister's dressing room; that dear sister and Ernest were bending over me; the latter still deadly pale. On my attempting to speak, he raised my hand to his lips, and said, very gently—

"Clara, for your sake and mine, do not, I entreat, agitate yourself. Now that I see you restored to animation, I can leave you; to-night we had best give to reflection, to-morrow we will talk."

"I grasped his hand and tried to retain him; but, bidding my sister good-night he left the room."

"During many hours of that eventful night, did Mary try to soothe and comfort me."

"Oh, he is hurt—he is angry with me; had you but seen the look he bent on me just before I lost my senses, you would not wonder at my anguish."

"Towards midnight, worn out by crying, I fell asleep; but Ernest's words, 'Is it on Mr. Lister your happiness depends?' rung in my ears, and with a painful shriek I awoke. This passed the night, and in the morning I was too feverish to rise. My sister told me that after I had left the drawing-room the preceding evening, Lord Beauvoir had received an express, summoning him and his brother to their mother's death-bed, and that they had left the castle without loss of time. This was a great relief to me; how could I have met them? besides, I had fancied that some dreadful scene might ensue between Ernest and Mr. Lister. If the latter continued to pay me those attentions my manner had drawn on me. In the afternoon, I was able to leave my couch, and my sister led me into her dressing-room, where Ernest was awaiting me. I could but cast myself on his breast, and weep in utter helplessness."

"My beloved Clara," said Ernest, 'calm yourself I entreat: a few words will suffice for all we need say on this subject. You have thoughtlessly made a silly, forgive me, a wicked trial of your power; this time you have found it triumph over my better reason, or I should not now be here; but beware of venturing on a second trial, for remember that I, loving you above all earthly beings, tell you, that it would sever us forever!'"

(Conclusion on second page.)

ONE Case Table Cutlery, a full assortment, prices from 50 cts. to \$4 50; 1 case Pocket Cutlery, a complete assortment, also Scissors, Shears, Razors, (some splendid patterns) Razor Straps, Leather Boxes and Brushes, Thimbles, Pins, silver'd and plated Spoons, silver Pencils, just received and for sale by LEWIS F. MEAD & CO. December, 1844. 52

540 GALLONS Winter and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached, and a general assortment of Groceries. DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL. Augusta, Nov. 27, 1844. 48

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. CONNELLS & DAILEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, the best remedy ever used for Burns, Scalds, or pain caused by inflammation, for sale and warranted genuine, by DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL. Augusta, Nov. 27, 1844. 48

DEAFNESS CURED. SCARPA'S ACUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, Pains, and discharge of Matter from the ears; price \$1.75. For sale by W. F. HALLETT. Augusta, Jan. 5, 1845. 42

TRUSSES AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS of the most approved pattern, for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS. Hallowell, January 9, 1845. 2

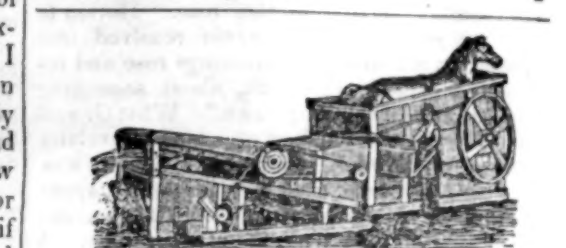
## Hat, Cap, Glove, & Fur Establishment.



Nearly Opposite Augusta Bank, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME. WHERE is offered for sale, a Rich and Fashionable Assortment of HATS AND CAPS, Stuffs, Bone Neck Ties, Swansdown, Fur Trimmings, Fur Collars, and all kinds of Fur Goods usually found in the State. (All old friends, and the public in general, are particularly invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.) D. ALDEN. Augusta, Jan. 1, 1845. 1

## Popular Medicines.

NOW IN USE, such as Indian Purgative and Persian Liniment for the Piles; Hever's Liniment; Indian Vegetable Elixir; all of Costly and Medicinal Value; the famous Pomegranate, and Pills, with other Medicines of James' Preparation; Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative; Hungarian Balm; Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup; Scarpa's and McNa's Acoustic Oil; Sand's and Comstock's Syrup of Sarsaparilla; for sale wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS. 2 Hallowell, January, 1845.



## Farmers, Attention.

UNITED STATES HORSE POWER & THRESHING MACHINE DEPOT. The old stand in Winthrop Village, Kennebec Co., Me., (at the Whitman Shop, so called,) will be found the most extensive Establishment for the Manufacture of the above named Machines that is found in any part of the United States.

The undersigned, having expended much time and money in travelling through nearly every Agricultural District in the Union, to ascertain the wants of the Farmer in the different parts of the Country, is now prepared to answer all orders for any of the above named Machines from any part of the United States.

We have now on hand about ten thousand dollars worth of these Machines, mostly calculated for the Southern Market, but we intend if possible to supply all orders, both North and West as well as South. As it would occupy much space here to give a description of all the Machines made at this shop, we will merely state that our Railway Horsepowers are made of any size desired, on our new and improved plan, and WARRANTED.

We have Threshers of various kinds with Cast and Wrought Iron Cylinders from 20 to 30 inches long, of a superior quality; also, Whitman's new Separator, invented and patented by Luther Whitman and Ezra Whitman, Jr., March 20th, A. D., 1844. This machine is acknowledged to be the greatest improvement ever offered to the Farmers in this country. The simplicity of these machines, and the rapid and perfect manner in which they operate, are what render them so much more valuable than any other machine designed for the same purpose. They are so constructed that they will thresh and clean the grain at the same operation in as rapid a manner as any other machines that thresh only. They need only to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

The above machines will be for sale at the shop in Winthrop, also in the cities of Boston, New York and Baltimore, at prices to correspond with the times.

All letters concerning the above, addressed to Luther Whitman, Winthrop, Maine, or Ezra Whitman, Jr., city of Baltimore, Md., will receive prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr., & Co. Winthrop, June 4, 1844. 23tf

To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of DANIEL TABER, executor of the last will and testament of MOSES STARKLEY, late of Vassalboro', in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of said executor, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate; the sum of eight hundred dollars—that said estate is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate; that said executor therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased. All which is respectfully submitted. DANIEL TABER.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the last Monday of January, 1845.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 2nd Monday of March next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register. 5

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a